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INSTRUCTIONS,

For the

SPANISH GUITAR,

To which are added a Few

SONGS AND AIRS,

Arranged as Progressive Lessons,

BY

G. MUSCARELLI.

Ent. Sta. Hall. Price 6s

LONDON,

Published by Cramer, Addison & Beale, 201, Regent Street & 67, Conduit Street.

Welcome me home
Oh! tis the melody
She wore a wreath
When I beheld the anchor
To the gay tournament
My fondest my fairest
They tell me thou art
Her last words at parting
The light of other days
Yon moon o'er the mountain
The rapture dwelling
Son vergin vezzosa
A te o cara
Moores Six Songs

c1840 plate 3968

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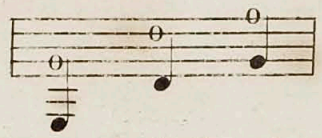
INSTRUCTIONS,
FOR THE
SPANISH GUITAR.

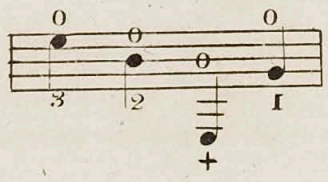
The Guitar is formed with 6 Strings, their Names are E, A, D, G, B, E, these are called Open Strings, the meaning of Open Strings is, that the Guitar is to be touched with the fingers of the Right Hand, but the Strings which are marked Open, are not to be pressed with the fingers of the Left Hand, all those Strings which are marked with the letter, O, are called Open Strings.

EXAMPLE

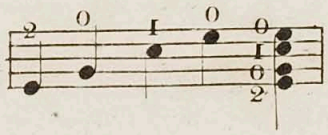


The 6.th String and the 1.st String are both E, and are both Open, the 6.th String is the last Silver String on the Guitar and is the Bass. The 1.st String is the finest on the Guitar and the rest follow regular the pupil will take notice that the finger marks for the Right Hand are always to be found under the Notes, but the left hand finger marks are over the Notes, and occasionly, beside the Notes, the mark for the thumb is A Cross, the fingers are marked by figure, the little finger of the Right Hand must always be kept fixed on the Guitar below the Strings to keep the hand steady as the little finger is never used in touching the strings of the Guitar.

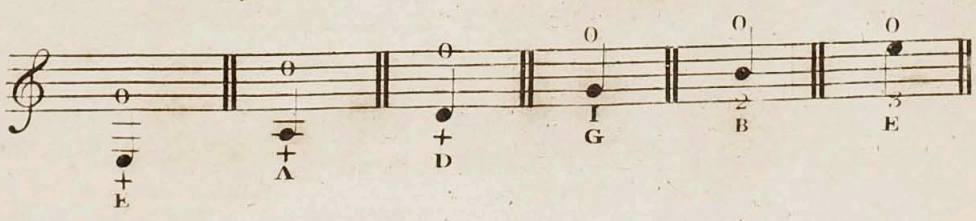
Marks for the Right Hand are thus



Marks for the Left Hand are thus



THE 6 OPEN STRINGS



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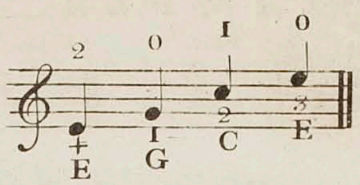
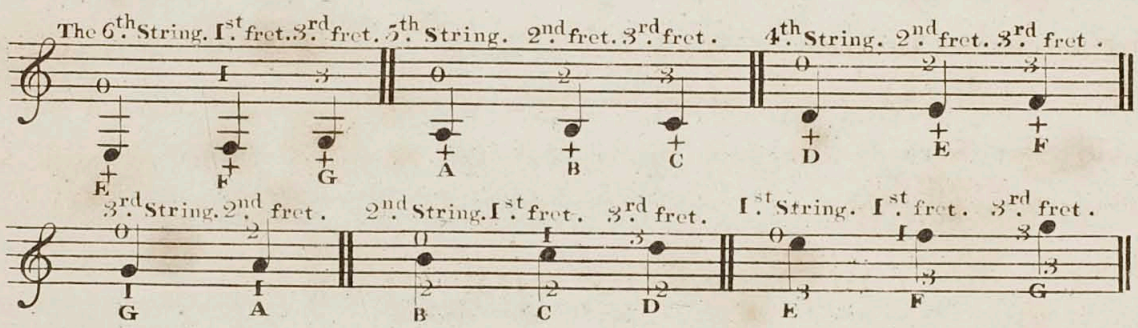
The Gamut of the Notes.

Music consists of seven Notes the names are E, F, G, A, B, C, D, the finger marks for the Left Hand are to be found above the Notes, and the finger marks for the Right Hand under the Notes.

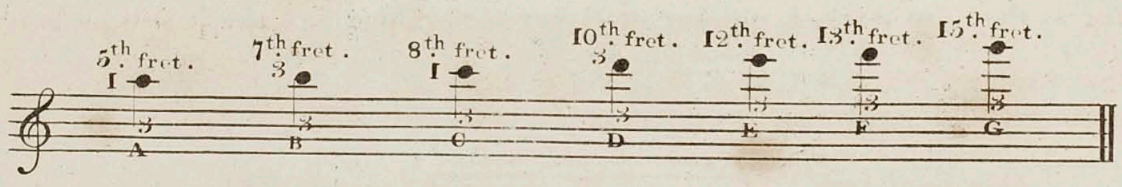
EXAMPLE



The fingers must be placed in the spaces between the frets, to cause a proper sound, for if the fingers are placed on the fret instead of between, the Notes will sound Dumb. Take notice this + is the mark for the thumb and the finger marks are signified by figures.

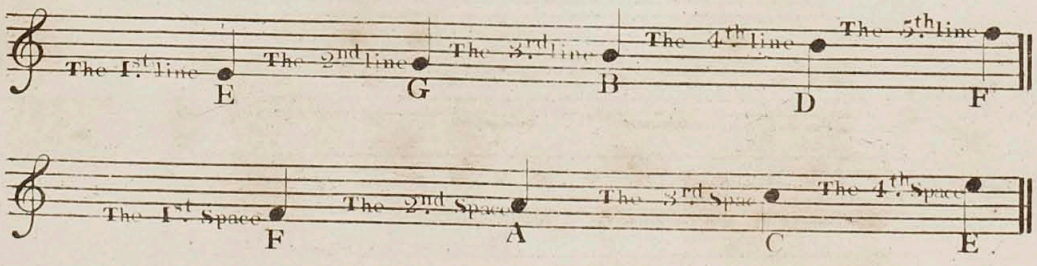


Continuation of the first String, the Pupil must shift the hand, the first finger to the 5th fret and follow the finger marks.



The Pupil will find in Music five lines and four spaces the lines and spaces, distinguishing the different Notes.

EXAMPLE



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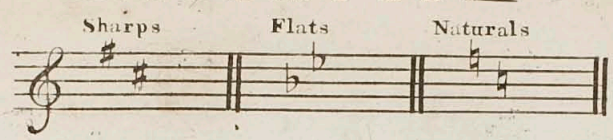
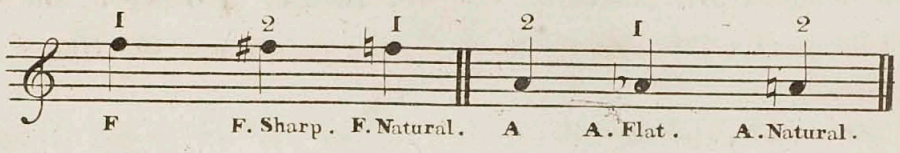
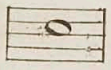
The Pupil will find in Music three Accidences which are called Sharps, Flats, and Naturals.

— EXAMPLE —



The Sharps Ascend half a Note, the Flats Descend half a Note. the Natural means that the Note is to remain as the first Gamut is formed.

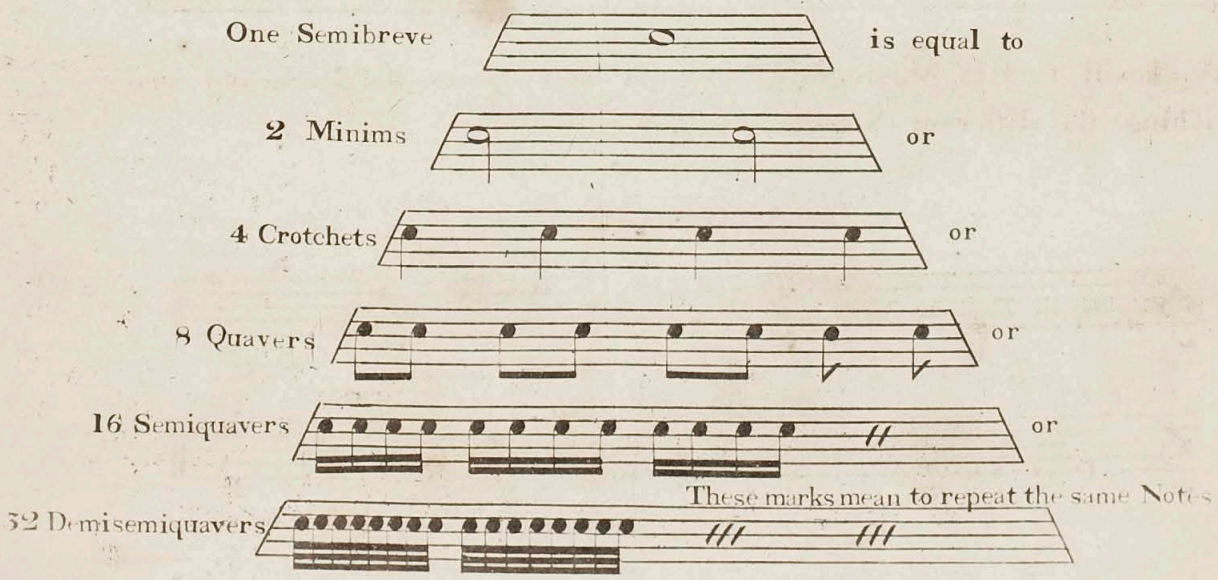


A Bar means the Division of Music and is marked thus,  A Double Bar means that the first or second part of the Music is finished and is marked thus ‖ A Double Bar marked with dots means that the Music is to be repeated and is marked thus.

DIVISION OF THE TIME

The Pupil will find in Music 6 different formed Notes and each Note varys in time according as they are marked, quicker or slower as the following Example will explain.

— EXAMPLE —



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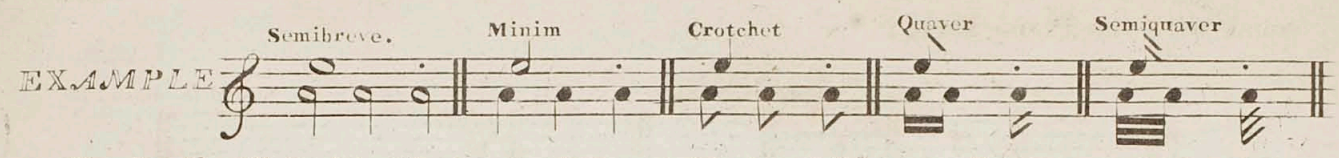
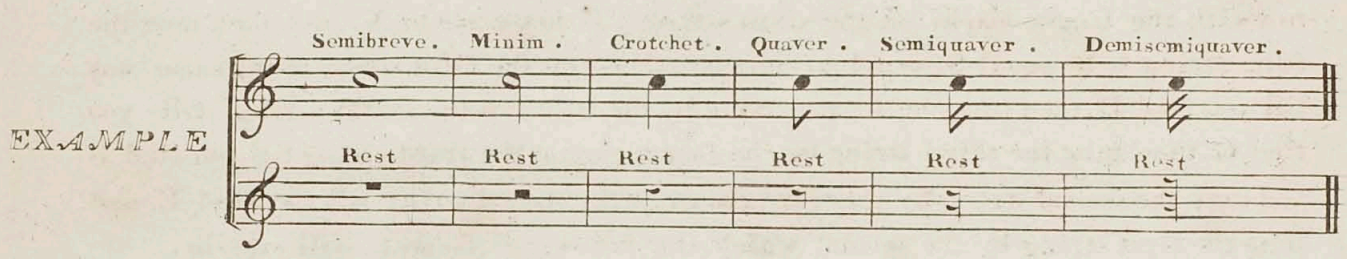
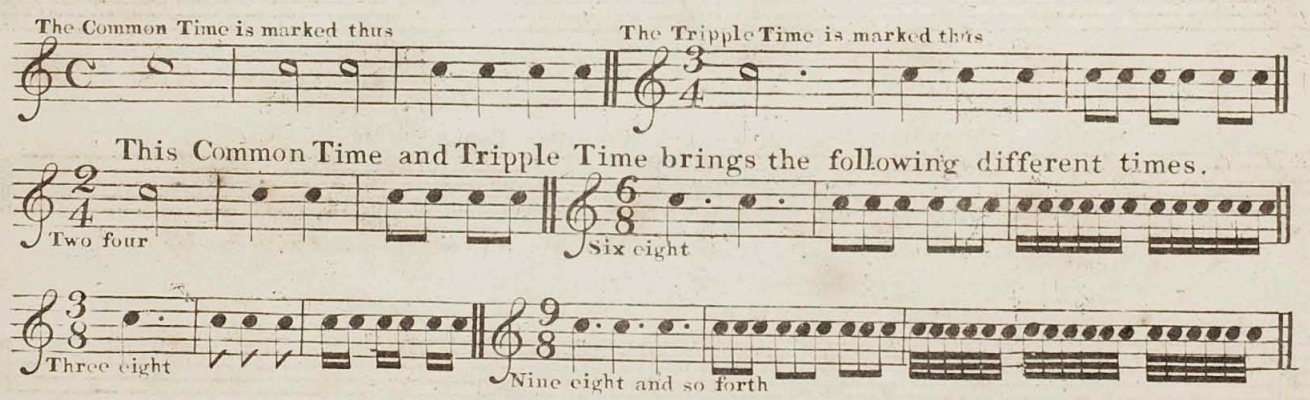
The Dot placed after a Note means that the Note is to be held half as long again as it would be without it, one Semibreve, with a Dot is equal to three Minims.



The Pupil will find in Music six different Marks which are called Rests which belong to each different Note, each having its Rest, which means to stop Singing or Playing, for the same length of time which the Note would take. That the Rest is intended to represent.

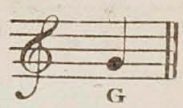


Music is Composed of two different Times. One is called Common Time, and the other Tripple Time, the Common Time means, One Semibreve, or four Crotchets in a Bar, and the Tripple Time means three Crotchets or 6 Quavers in a Bar.

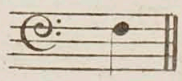


Music has 3 Clefs, or Keys, which both mean the same thing, G. Clef, F. Clef, and C. Clef.

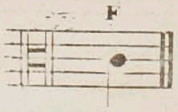
G Clef is called the Treble, which belongs to the Guitar and is marked thus



The F Clef which is the Bass, is marked thus.....



The Tenor Clef C. which is for Singing is marked thus.....



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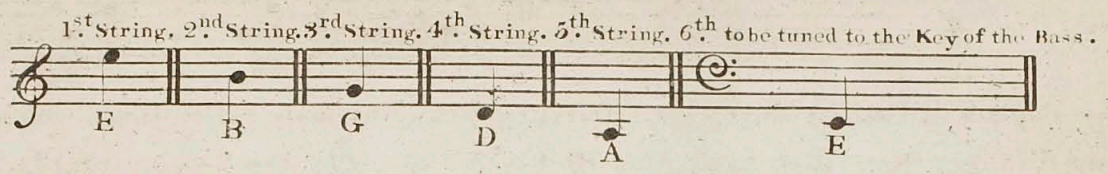
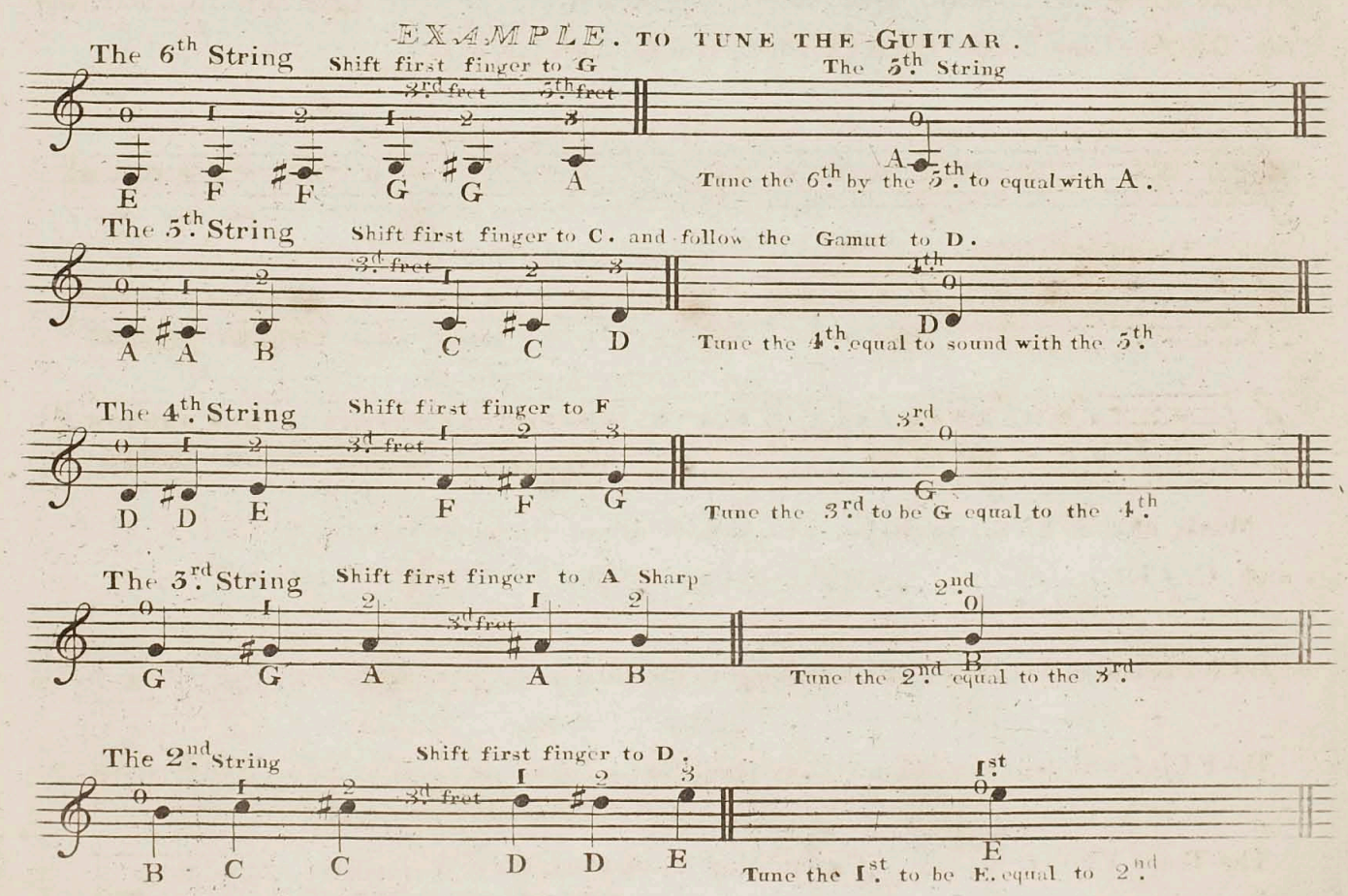
The Pupil who has a Piano Forte will find the easiest way to Tune the Guitar is by the following Notes, with the Piano Forte, to tune every string of the Guitar to sound equal with the Piano Forte.



Those who have no Piano Forte must tune the sixth string which is the last silver string, as low, as possible, to be agreable to the ear so that the string may not jar then run with the finger marks on the sixth string till they come to A. and then tune the fifth string to be equal in sound to the sixth then run the fifth string in the same way till you find D. then tune the fourth string by the fifth run the fourth string till you find G. then tune the third string by the fourth run on the third string till you find B and tune the second string by the third then run the second string till you find E. and tune the first string by the second which the following Gamut will explain.

EXAMPLE. TO TUNE THE GUITAR.



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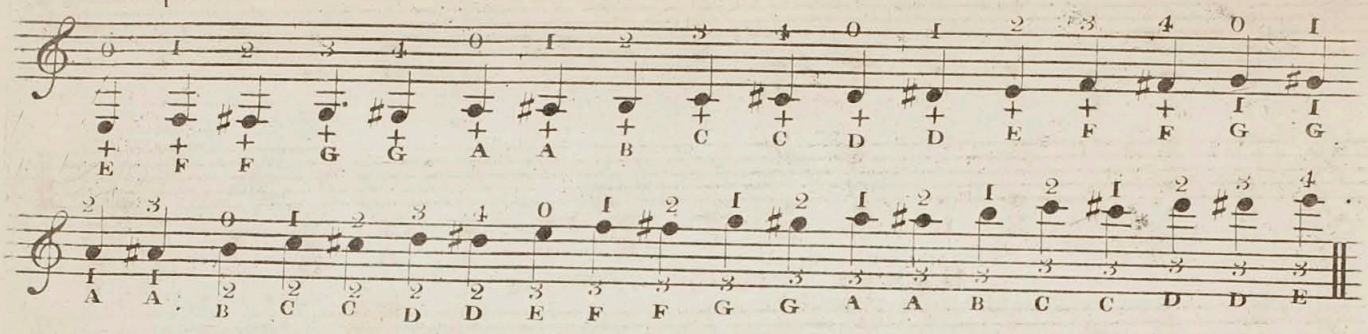
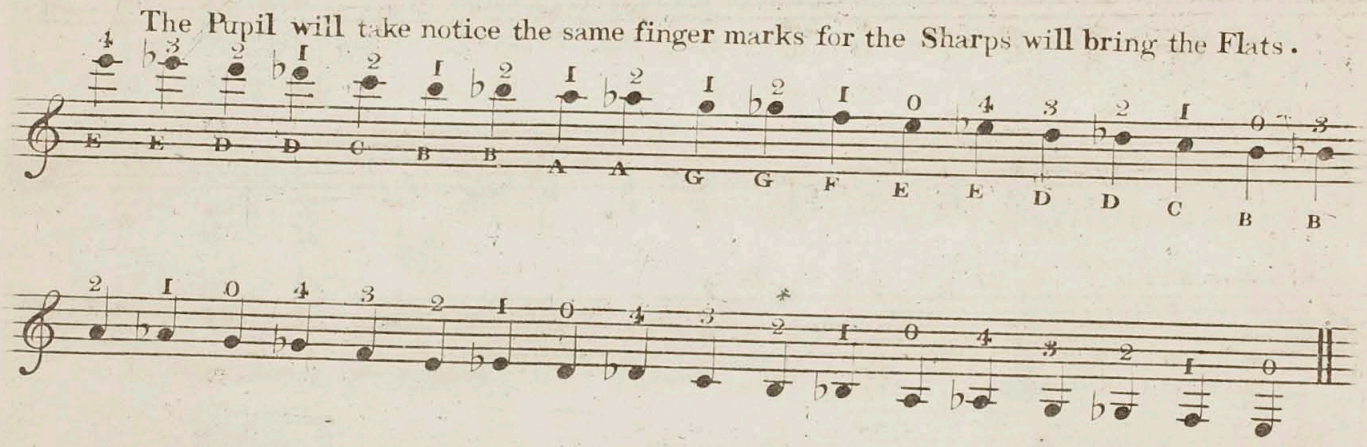
Chromatic Scale

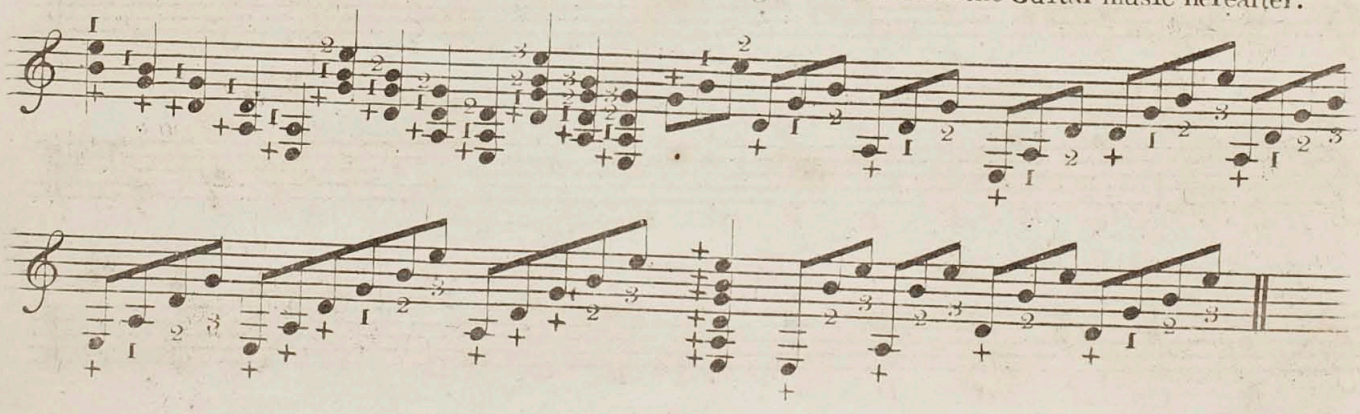
Sharps



The Pupil will take notice the same finger marks for the Sharps will bring the Flats.



Method to regulate the Right Hand, in taking the proper positions, Signor Muscarelli has formed this Exercise for the Right Hand only, being all Open Strings so that the Pupil may not get confused in searching for the Left Hand marks, as this is for the Right Hand only this is to be A Rule for the Right Hand in all the Guitar music hereafter.



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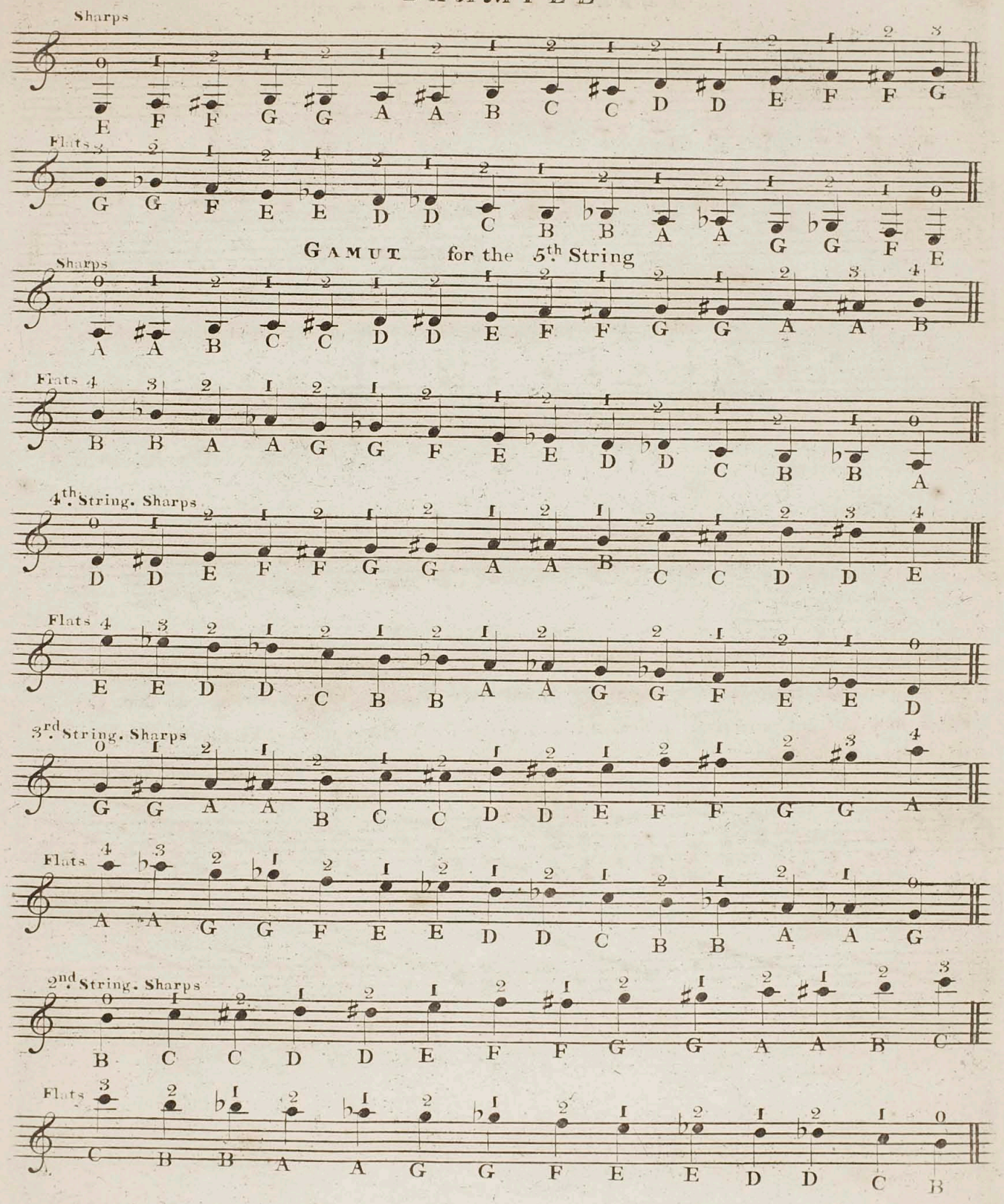
GAMUT for the 6 Strings.

This Gamut is intended for the six strings, each string Separate, to run the full length of every String.

EXAMPLE



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1st String. Sharps

E F F G G A A B C C D D E F F G

Flats

G G F E E D D C B B A A G G F E

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF C.

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C

Left Hand finger

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF C.

Right Hand finger

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF C.

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Waltz Key of C.

Left Hand Finger marks

Right Hand

Exercise Key of C.

Exercise Key of C.

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Key of C.

ANDANTE

Fine

D.C.

Exercise in Key of G.

Waltz in Key of G

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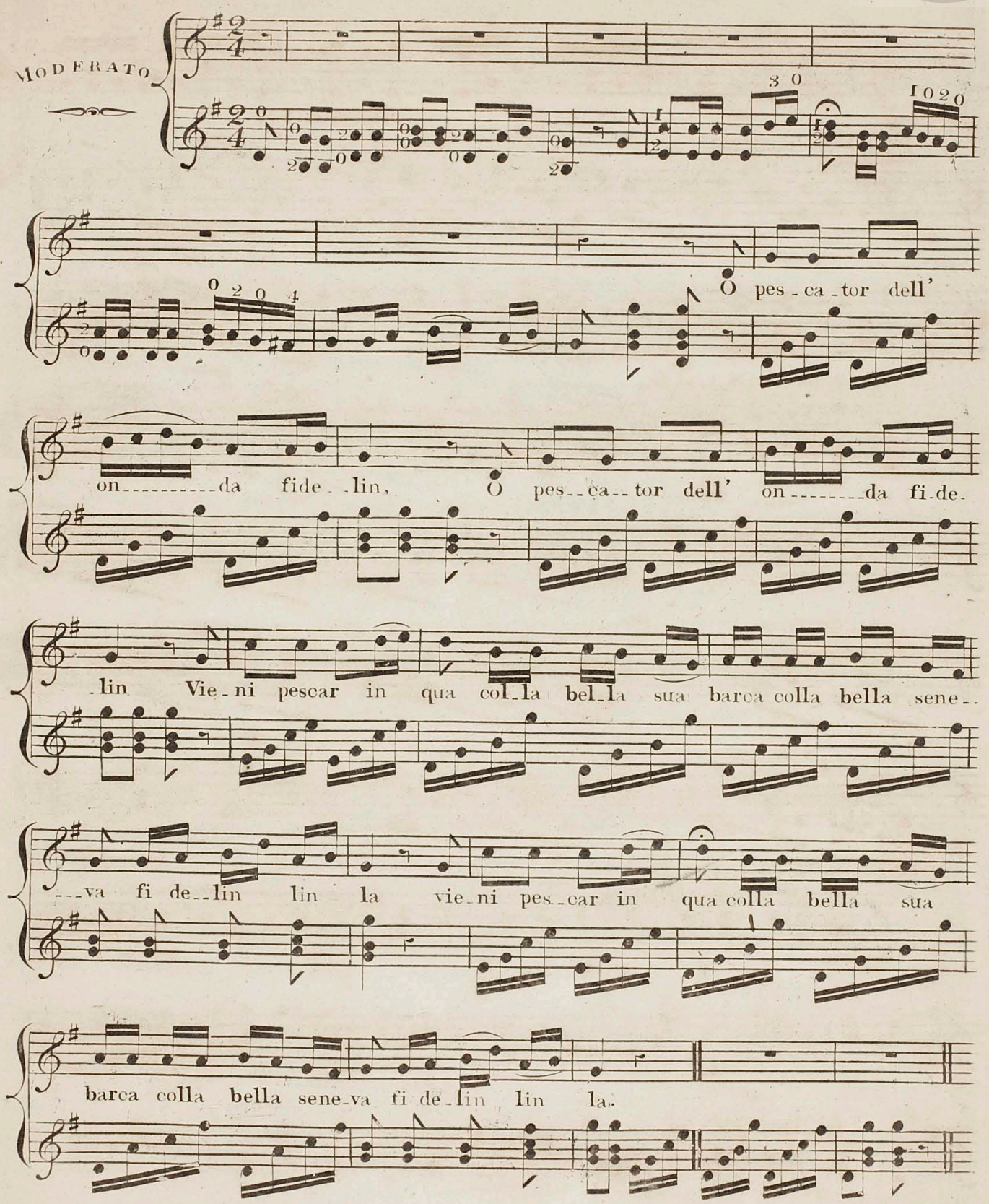
Introduction to an Italian Song. "O Pescator Dell' Onda"



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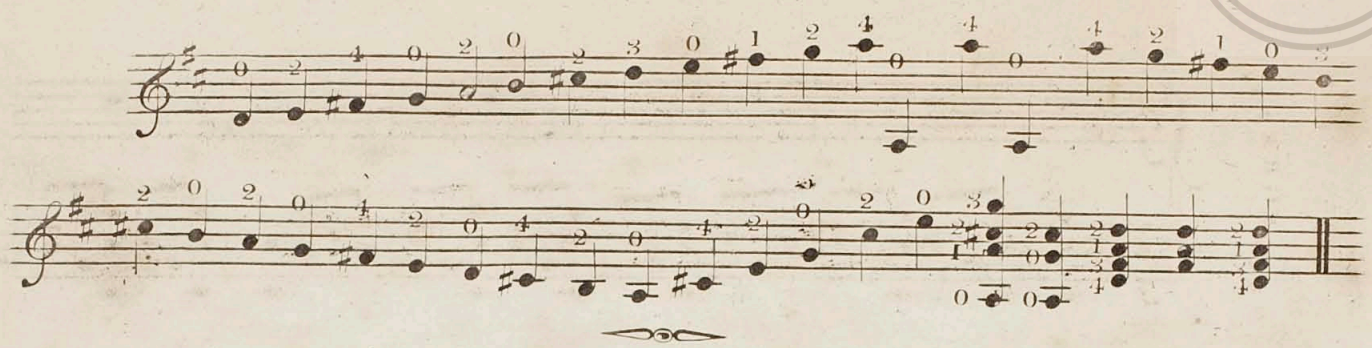
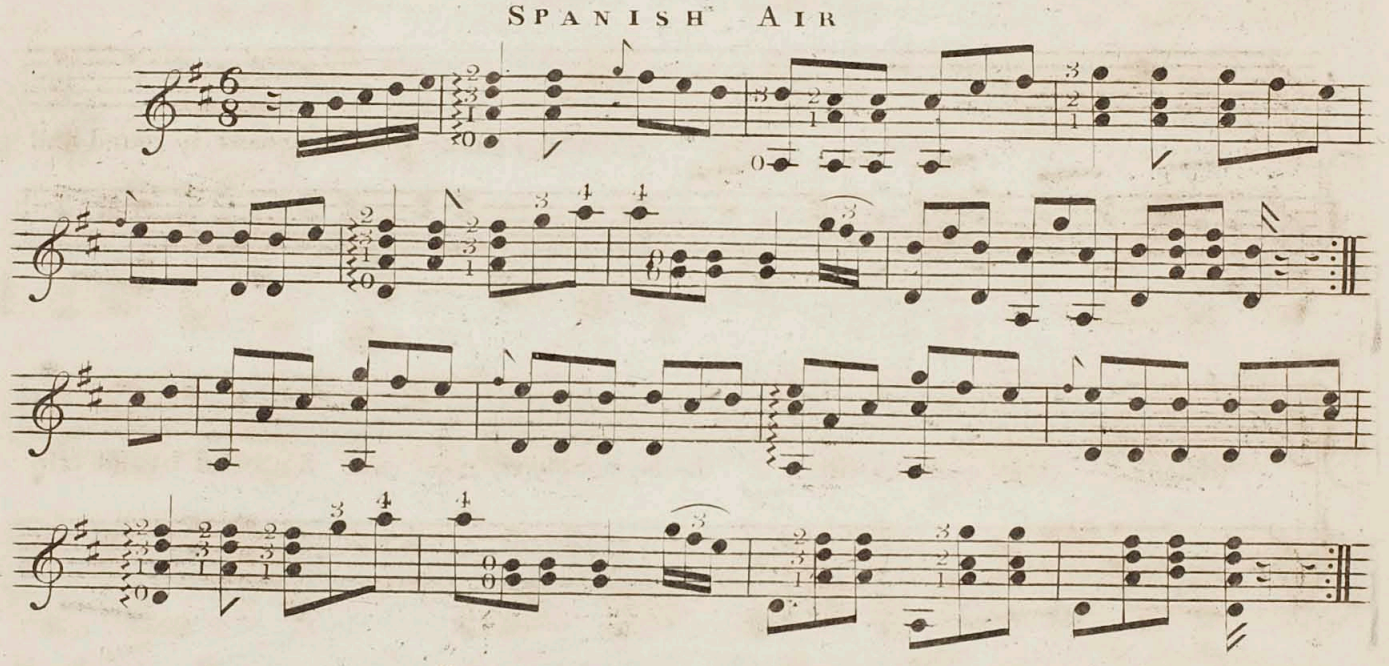
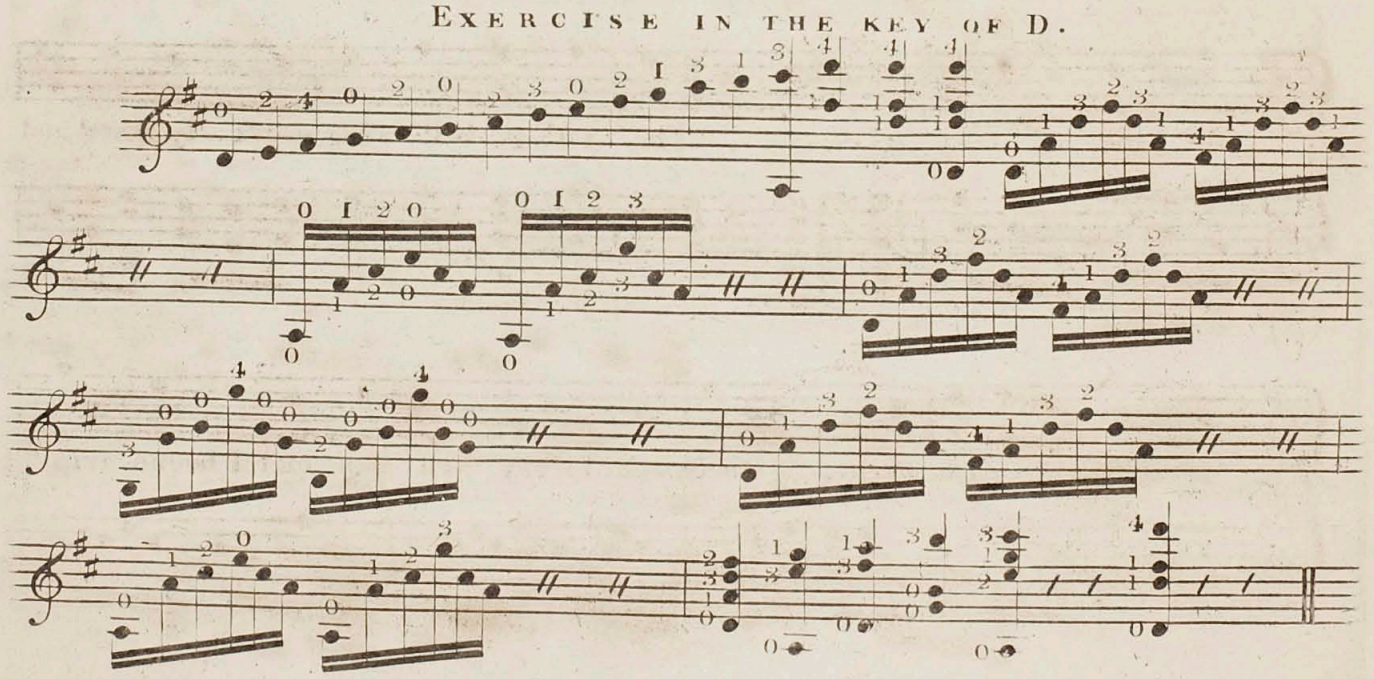
Exercise in the key of D.



Spanish Air



Exercise in the key of D.



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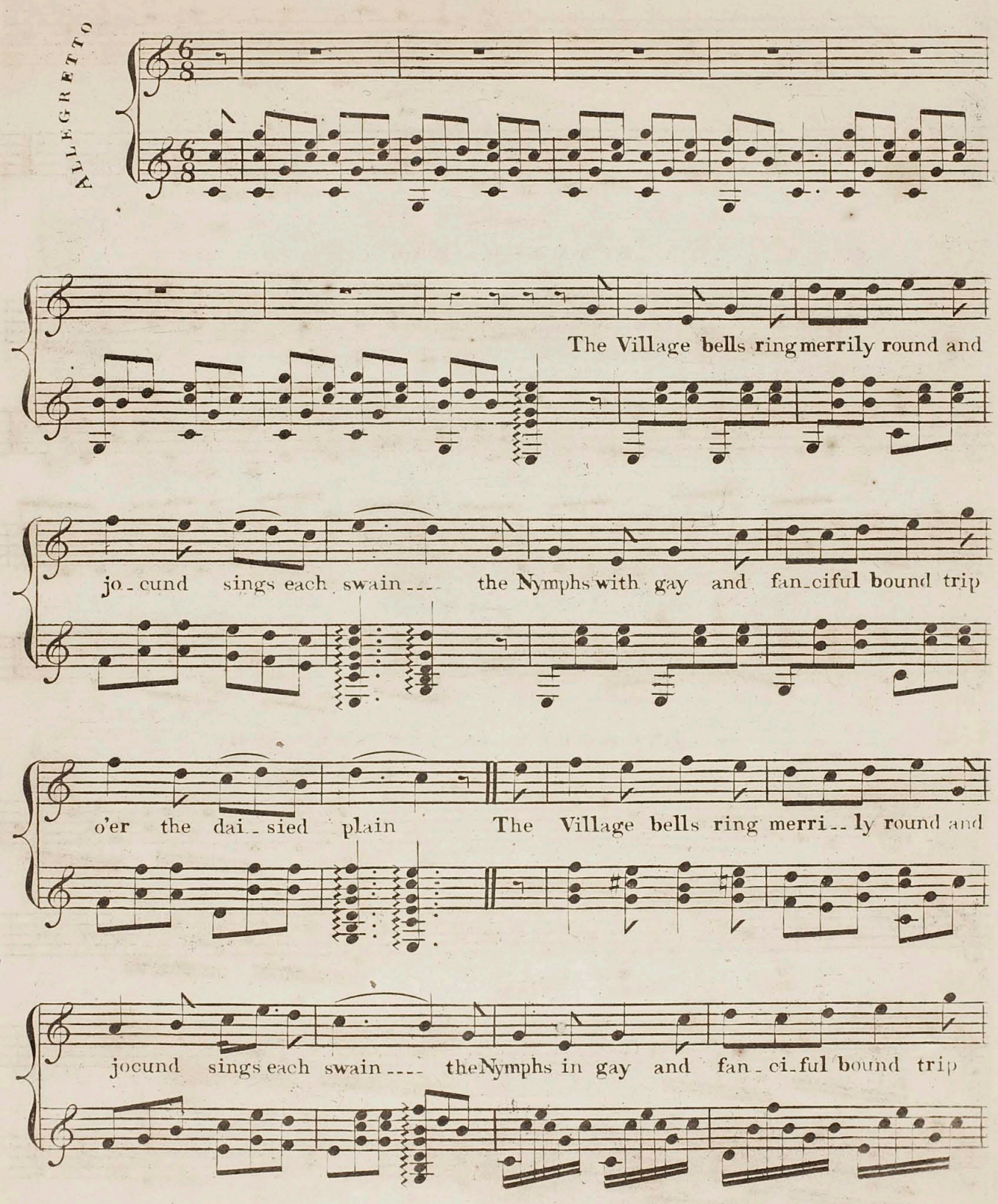
The Village Bells



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o'er the daissied plain

Tis Mayday morn and innocent mirth at tunes the festive lay ------- Re--

--pose from toil to pleasure gives birth and all is blithe and gay --------- Tis

May day morn and innocent mirth at - tunes the fes - tive lay ------- re

---pose from toil to pleasure gives birth and all is blithe and gay---------

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Waltz in the key of D.

Moderato con Grazioso

D.C

Exercise in the key of A.

Country Dance in the key of A.

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NELLASCIARTI

Nella_ sciar_ ti a'ma_ te be____ ne sento,

Di_o_ spe_ zor mi il cor, e fra_ tan_ to in tan te pe_____ ne tis a

___ro____ fe del'_ e_ o_ gnor, Nella sciar ti a'ma_ te be_____ ne sento, o

Di_o spe_ zor mi il cor e fra___ tan_ to in tan te pe_____ ne tis a_

____ro____ fe del'_ e_ o_ gnor, ti sa_ ro sempre cos_ tante nel gi

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---rar--ti amore ca fe penza solo cheio so----na a'man--- te e cheio

vi---vo solo per te penza solo che io sono a'-man---- te e cheio

vi---vo solo per te ti sa ro sempre cos---tante nel giu--

---rar-ti amore ca fe pen-za solo cheio so---na a'man---- te e cheio

vi---vo solo per te penza solo che io sono a'--man-----te e cheio

vi--vo solo per te.

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WALTZ IN THE KEY OF A

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF E

EXERCISE IN THE KEY OF E

ANDANTE

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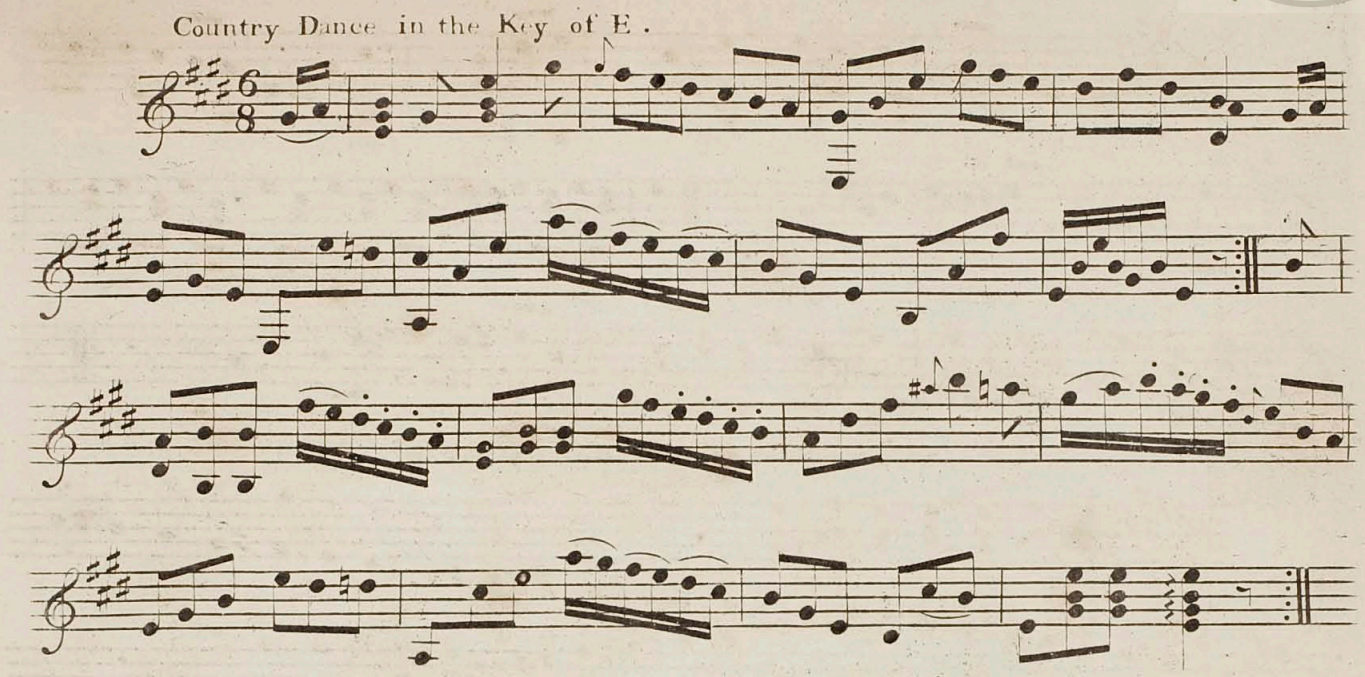
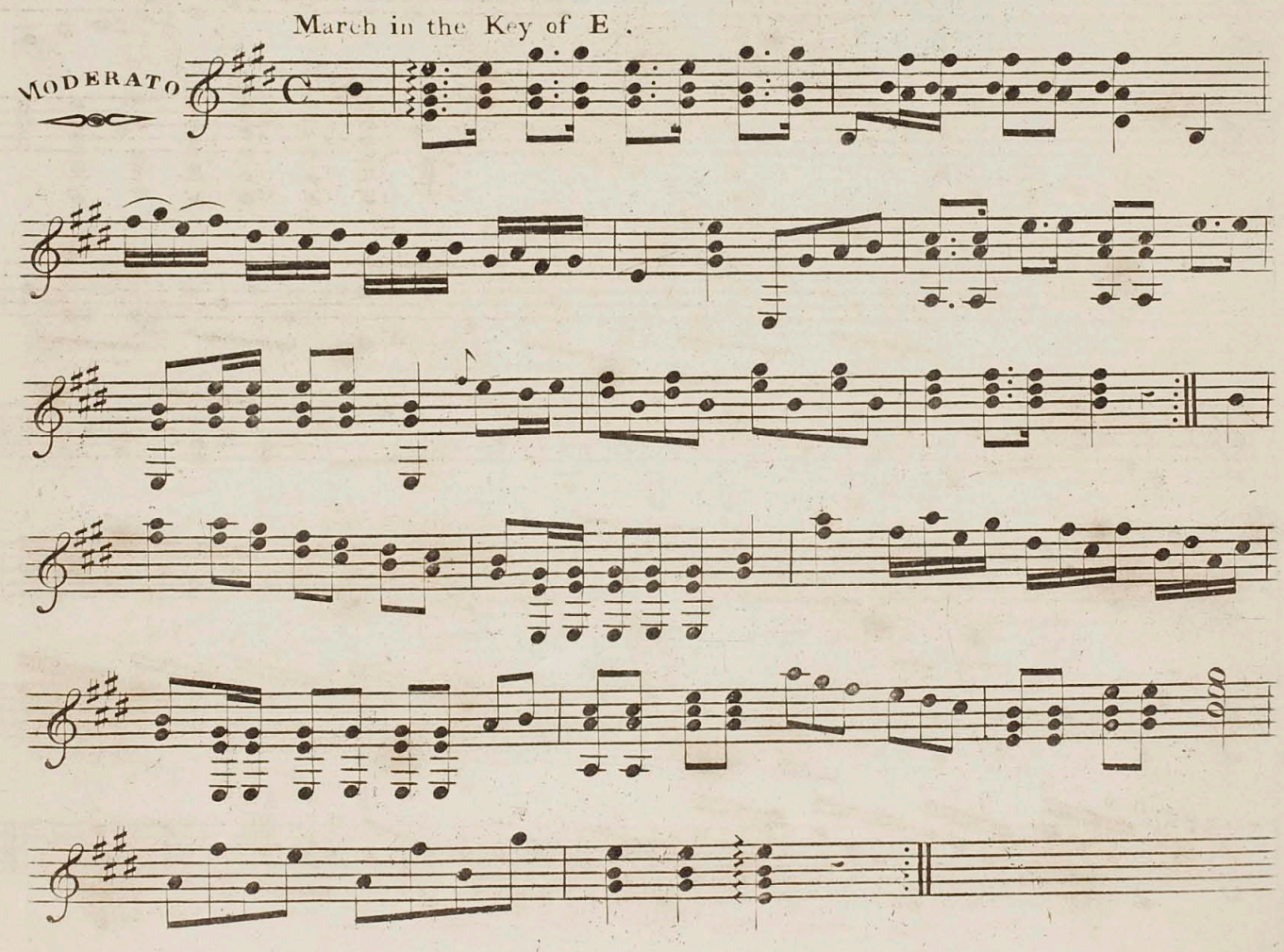
Country Dance in the Key of E.



March in the Key of E.



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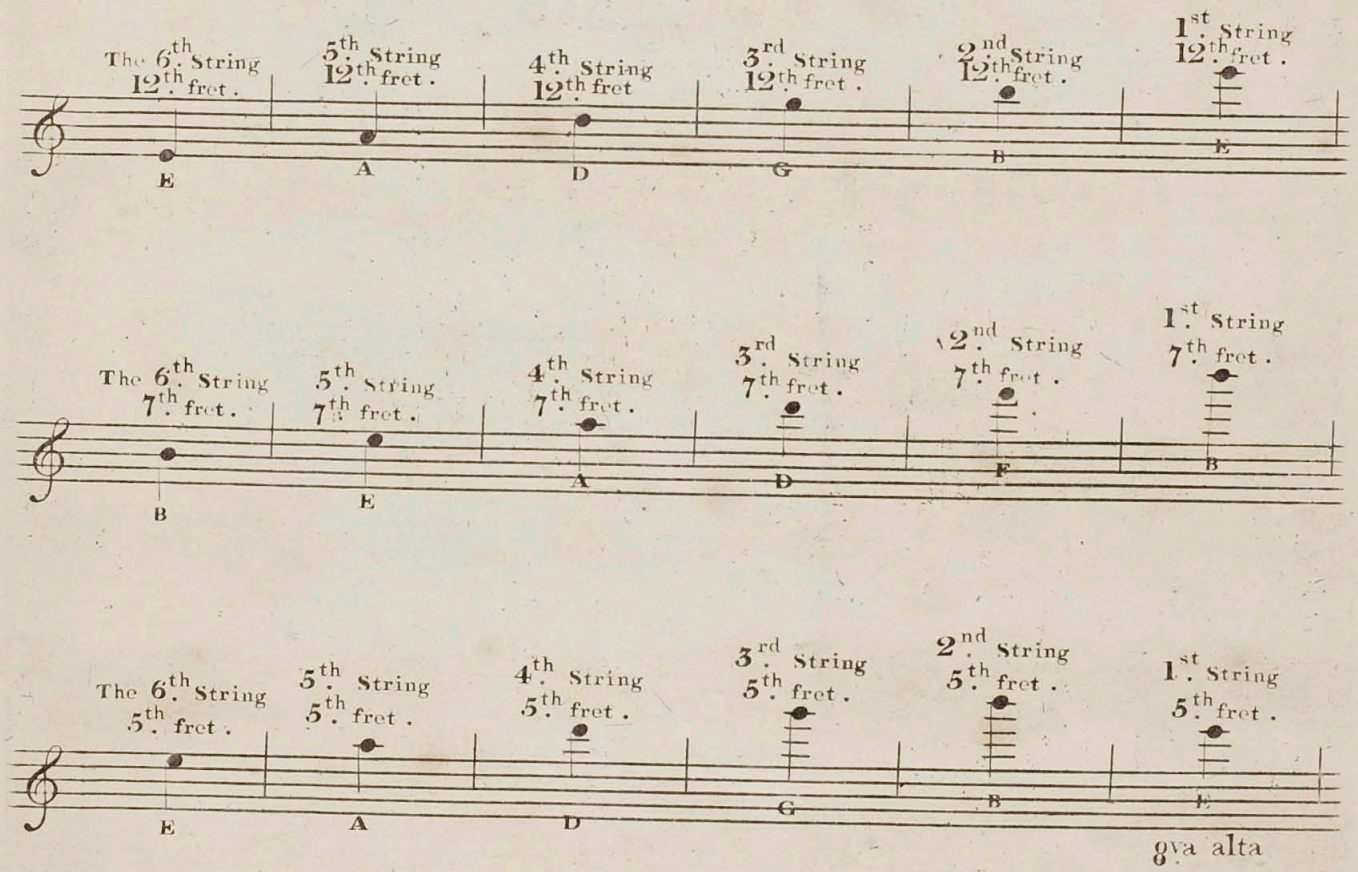
Harmonic Notes

The Harmonic Notes may be found by placeing the fingers lightly flat upon the frets instead of in the spaces the fret may be found in counting the 5th fret 7th fret 12th fret the 3rd fret and the 4th fret these 2 frets give false Harmonics, and sound dumb so that they cannot be heard, but the true Harmonic Notes are the following.

Example



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